## JAPAN'S PREMIER

A Talk With the Real Head of the Mikado's Government.

A GRAPHIC PEN SKETCH OF THE MAN

The Reform Movement in Corea and Its Character.

ABOUT JAPANESE FINANCES

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THE NEW JAPAnese parliament is now sitting at Hiroshima, and Count Ito, the Japanese premier, again has things all his own way. A year ago the members of both houses were more or less against the government, and the emperor had to peremptorily dissolve the parliament last

spring. The whole country was in an unsettled state. Riots had broken out in many of the election precincts, and had it not been for the fact that the constitution of Japan provides that when a parliament is dissolved the budget of appropriations for the year before shall be continued in force without the act of parliament, the emperor would not have had the means to run his government. This was the condition when the war was declared. This solidified the people, and today they are, to a man, in favor of almost everything that the administration proposes. All this was largely brought about by Count Ito, who is, perhaps, the brainiest man in the whole Japanese empire, and whose master mind is directing the war against China. He is the Li Hung Chang of Japan, and he is the power behind the throne which passes upon measures of state policy, and which, it is whispered, is, to a large extent, the cause of the present war. Still, the world knows but little about him. He is modest and retiring by nature, and he prefers to do rather than to bluster or talk. It is by no means easy for a foreigner to get access to him, and during his stay in Tokyo, when the war clouds were gathering over Asia, the doors to his palace were closed even more tightly than usual. Still, my letters from the cabinet ministers at Washington, and a special introduction from the Japanese minister at our national capital, gave me an appointment, and I had a chance to

see something of him and to chat with him about the condition of the Japanese people. Count Ito's Romantie Career. But first, let me tell you something about Count Ito. His history reads like a romance, and it is closely associated with that of Count Inouye, who has just gone to me by an English officer connected with the Japanese government, as we sat together one night in the Roku Meikwan Club in Tokyo. It is wrapped up in the history of modern Japan, in which Ito and Inouye have been the chief actors. They came of good families, and their fathers were soldiers, and they expected to serve in the army of the Shoguns themselves. This was in the days when the Tycoon or Shogun governed the country. He had a swell establishment at Tokyo, and the Daimies and Samural made up his army. They swelled about the country with big swords at their sides, acting very much like the "bad man of Bitter Creek," and they considered other people as having no rights which they were bound to respect. In the meantime, the mikado was kept inside the walls of his palace at Kioto, a sort of a sacred puppet, surrounded by his wives and his servants. Commodore Perry had made his treaty, with gunboats to back him, and there were foreign and anti-for-eign parties in Japan. Among the antiforeigners were Ito and Inouye. They thought that these pale-faced barbarians would ruin the country. They did not know much about them, but they understood they were at Yokohama, and they conspired to get up a party and go there and clean the foreigners from the face of Japan. Without letting their superiors and parents know it about 100 of them sneaked out one dark night and left Tokyo to go to Yokohama. They had gotten half way when they found them-selves surrounded by soldiers. They fought their way out and returned to Tokyo. They scon learned, however, that the killing of the foreigners at Yokohama would only be the beginning of a great war with them They went to the seacoast and saw our warships, as they floated in the harbor beside their Japanese junks, and they saw that Japan could not successfully fight such things on the sea. Ito and Inouye were in the service of the Prince of Choshiu, who was the chief of the antiforeign faction, and the question of how to get rid of the foreigners was discussed everywhere. At last, the two boys concluded that the only safety for the country was in her having good ships and good guns, and they went to their prince and told him that they wanted to go to Eng-land with three other picked youths of their band. They said that they would there study English customs, would go into the back to Japan. The Japanese could then build ships of their own, and they could put these guns over the country so that they could drive the hated foreigners away from their coasts. The prince was pleased with the idea, and he gave them \$8,000 and arranged with the British consul to ship

them to Shanghai, from whence they were to go on to England.

A Midnight Escape. Now, it was contrary to the commands of the Shogun for any Japanese to leave the country without permission, and they feared they would be detained, so they took a small boat one dark, rainy night, and were taken on a ship just about to depart for China. It took them some days to get to Shanghai, their money having been sent on, in the meantime, to one of the big English trading houses there, with orders to ship them to England. The orders were not very definite, and as Ito and Inouye could not English, the merchants misunderstood them, and when they said over and over again the only two English words that they knew "Navigation" and "London," the merchants thought they wanted to be-come sailors and go off to London, and instead of sending them to London as passengers, with instructions that they be sent to a good naval school, they were shipped as common sailors on a sailing ship which went around the Cape of Good Hope. They had only a small amount of money with them, the rest having been sent on draft, and this they spent during their

Count Ito's Adventures in London. The English officer told me of their trou-

"The most of them," said he, "occurred on the day that they landed. And I venture the darkest day of Count Ito's life was when he found himself wandering through the slums of the city without a cent in his pocket. The way it happened was this: The moment the vessel reached the docks, selves. They were dazed with the din and the sights and the confusion of the great city. In the center of millions of people, they knew not which way to turn, nor whither to go. The cook was gone, and the locker was shut, and there was not a bit of food to be had. They waited some time, expecting that the merchants might send for them, but after a while they grew so hungry that they decided to go out and buy something to eat. They had three dollars left, but they did not know the value of money in England. They thought, however, that this would buy them some boiled rice and a good meal of raw fish. Taking a paper with them, Count Inouye marked on it a diagram of the route as they went in order that they might find their way back to the ship, and after devious wanderings they came at last to a bakery. There were loaves of bread on the counter, and Ito.

who was carrying the money, not knowing

the price, laid down his three dollars and picked up a loaf. He had no idea now much it was worth, and he supposed that the baker would give him some change. The baker saw he was a foreigner and swept the whole of the three dollars into the till. The boys then started to go back to the ship, but Count Inouye found that he had lost the diagram. They walked the streets of London for hours, and it was dusk before they got to the wharves. They ate their bread, however, and the next day a messenger from the merchant to whom their money was consigned came for them and took them 'n charge. They used their time well. They spent some time in studying English manners and customs. They looked into the army and navy, and their bright minds soon grasped the fact that Japan could never make a successful strug-gle against such wealth, and such a mighty nation as that about them. They considered it their duty to go back and tell the prince what they had learned.

Attempted Assassination of Count Inouve. "The two boys had some trouble in getting

back to Japan, and they finally made their way into the presence of their prince and told him their story. It was by no means well received, for he was fighting the foreigners at the time, and his hatred of them was great. The soldiers were exceedingly angry at the suggestion that the foreigners were stronger than they and equally brave, and when Inouye left the castle one night he was set upon by a mob and slashed and hacked and left for dead by the roadside. He recovered consciousness and was able to crawl to his mother's house, and it was only by careful nursing that he was brought back to life, and he bears on his face today the scars of the wounds he re-ceived during that night. Shortly after this time the Shogun was put down, and the revolution was organized by which the mikado again became the real ruler of the people, and the western civilization gradually worked its way in. In every movement toward modern progress both Ito and Inouve have been in the front, and it is due largely to them that Japan now stands shoulder to shoulder with any modern nation on the globe. Count Ito has long been the most influential and powerful of all the Japanese statesmen, and he is now pushing the civilization of which he got his first knowledge in this romantic way into the land of Corea, and there is no telling but that his ambition may be the eventual revolutionizing of China itself. He is certainly a most remarkable man, and all the diplomats who have met him speak of his wonderful ability. He had an interview with Li Hung Chang not long ago, and during it Li changed his views of Japan, which he had thought up to that time was dangerous to China, but Ito told him that Japan and China should be friends, and that it was to their interest to work together. I am told that Ito at this time really believed this to be the case, but he has since evidently changed his opinion."

A Talk With Count Ito. I arranged, strange to say, for my talk

with Count Ito by telephone. Think of it!

Telephones in the land of Japan. I called

up his private secretary, and was told that the count had gotten my letter, and would receive me at 4 o'clock sharp that afternoon. In a jinriksha, with two men to haul me, I rode along the edge of the moats which surround the palace grounds, passed the new parliament buildings, and on up by the American legation, into what is now the most fashionable part of the Japanese capital. It is made up of modern buildings surrounded by large yards, so walled in that they look like the fashionable suburbs of a European capital. Count Ito's house was a large one, of two stories, built of brick, with a great porte cochere running out above the front door. A Japanese butler, in brass buttons and European clothes, received my card, and showed me into a dled with great care. While they must western civilization into that land. The White House. It was furnished in foreign not be put in the line every day. They most of the story of Count Ito's life I got style, and was, to my eyes, not half so I waited a moment, when a dark-faced, the room. He had a long body, but rather short legs, and he was dressed in a frock coat of black and dark pantaloons, while from ten to twenty-five, and possibly more, his shoes were evidently imported from pounds of useless weight. Their muscles England. It was Count Ito. He is, I are being just as much overtaxed and n.ore England. It was Count Ito. He is, I are being just as much overtaxed and more judge, about five feet six inches high, and liable to injury. They will, of course, need he weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds. He is well formed and muscular. His eyes are a bright black, and not so almond in shape as the average Japanese type. His forehead is high, his nose rather thick, and his mouth, which shows through rather thin mustache and whiskers of black, is strong and yet pleasing. He shook my hand in American fashion, and addressed me in English. He chatted with me about the growth of Japan, and he told me that he thought the country was just on the edge of its development, and that it had a great future. He referred to the Japanese troops which he was then sending into Corea, and when I asked him as to whether he thought that there might be a war between Japan and China, he shrugged his shoulders, and said: "Who can tell? We are sending our soldiers to Corea to take care of our people, and if the Coreans should ask us to help them put down the rebellion, we might possibly consent. There is one thing that is certain, and that is that if our soldiers are attacked they will fight, and, as it is now, China has already been the aggressor. But, you know, I can hardly talk on this subject just now. The situation is critical, and no one can tell whether there will be war or not."

This was three weeks before the war was declared, and there is no doubt but that Count Ito at that time had all his plans laid, and he gave me to understand during the interview that it would take very little provocation to bring his men into battle. A few days later the Japanese transports were carrying thousands of troops into Corea, and the condition of the Japanese army shows that Japan had long had war in sight. The military department was so thoroughly organized that 100,000 troops were shipped out of the country without creating more than a ripple upon the waters of the social and business life of the Japanese empire, and the troops which were sent to Corea were thoroughly equipped, both gun works, and would master the great for fighting and for reforming the country, secret of naval supremacy, and bring it They carried telephonic and telegraphic material, and while the Chinese tried to live off of the people, they carried all of their own provisions and took coolies with them by the thousand to aid them in transporting their baggage. In connection with Count Ito and the different parties of the Japanese empire, it is curious to state that both the administration and the opposition parties delegated men to go along to report on the actual occurrences in order that they might use the same as political capital, and all of the newspapers sent corps of re-porters. A few days after my interview, however, Count Ito made the censorship of the press even more rigid than it had been in the past, and the papers were warned that any comments upon or news of the war which might be published without first going through the hands of the censors would subject the paper to immediate susonment. This has been the policy of Count Ito throughout the struggle, and the little talk that I had with him is probably the last that will be given to any newspaper man until the war closes. I have received letters from Japan within the past few days, saying that no news whatever given out to correspondents, and that it is almost impossible to get anything authentic regarding the war. The Japanese outside of Count Ito and his confidential officials know practically nothing, and as for the Chinese, they systematically lie in regard to such

Did Ito Plan the Warf

matters as reports of their battles. Japan's Industrial Development. During my conversation with Count Ito the question of Japan's industrial development came up, and he spoke of the growth of Osaka and of its cotton mills. He said hat most foreigners in estimating Japan's who are equal with the men in almost all manufactures, and who practically double the working force of the Japanese nation. They do a great deal of work in the cotton mills and they have a hand in the making The moment the vessel reached the docks, the officers and crew departed and left the two Japanese boys to take care of them—that Japan had thirty years ago about 5,000 a system of spheres known as the planets, and while these planets have also in some two Japanese boys to take care of them—that Japan had thirty years ago about 5,000 cases attending satellites, all of which this happy event has afforded to your spirdles at work, and that this number had risen in 1883 to over 40,000. Within five years from that it had doubled, having then 88,000 spindles. This was in 1888, and there were twenty-four mills then at work. Four years later the spindles numbered 400,000, and there are now forty-six great modern mills, with 600,000 spindles. It is impossible to estimate the growth of Japan's modern manufactures, and the greater part of her cotton now comes from America, though much of it first goes to London, and is thence shipped to Japan. During the talk Count Ito referred very kindly to the United States, saying that he had spent some time in Washington looking into our mone-tary system, and that he had been awarded every facility by the Treasury Department. He spoke of the financial situation in Japan, telling me that the country was in splendid condition, notwithstanding the fall

n silver, and he referred with satisfaction

to the prospect of the treaties being revised within a very short time. Since then England has made a new treaty with Japan, and it is probable that the other countries will follow within a short time. Japan every day rises higher and higher among the ranks of the nations, and the day has passed when she could be considered any-thing else than the equal of any of the countries of Europe.

Frank G. Carpenter

TRAVELING INCOGNITO.

Not Many Sovereigns Take Nightly Rambles Among Their Subjects.

From Youth's Companion The example of the Caliph Haroun al Raschid, who used to go nightly in disguise among his people in order to see how the laws were being enforced, is not often followed by modern European sovereigns. Photography has made the features of monarchs so familiar to the people that a disguise is practically impossible; and, moreover, assassins lurk at every corner.

Nevertheless, there are heads of state, even in Europe, who go about unattended. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who is probably as little in danger of assassination as any potentate in Europe, is one of these.

Another is M. Casimir-Perier, president of the French republic, who has not, since his election, given up his practice of walking alone on the boulevards in the midst of his Parislans.

During the recent summer, just before the president's departure for his chateau in the country at Pont Sur Seine, a plain-looking man, with a parcel wrapped in a news paper, came into a toy shop on one of the boulevards and began to undo his package. "Mademoiselle," he said to a young woman at the counter, "I have here a little phonographic doll which has been slightly crushed in. Can it be repaired?"

"And can it be sent to me in the coun-'Yes, sir, What is the address?'

The girl looked at it. "Certainly, sir,"

"Monsieur Casimir-Perier, Pont Su Seine, Aube." The girl at the counter, who did not dream that she was dealing with the president of the republic, was so much overcome that she fainted on the spot. The proprietor and others came rushing up, and the unfortunate president for the moment wished that he were a little more obscure. The King of Italy sometimes makes sim ilar excursions in Rome. On one of these he was heavily run into by an intoxicated man, who, however, immediately recognized the king, and fell upon his knees, half-The king, instead of having the drunkard arrested, did what he could for him, thinking, possibly, to turn him from his evil habits. sobered and stammering excuses.

TRAINING FOR FOOT BALL.

Best Way to Condition the Big Fellows for the Rush Line.

There is always a cry for heavy men for the rush line, particularly in and near the center. These big fellows, with their aldermanic proportions and over two hundred pounds, are generally used up very soon in attempting to do as much as men who begin in fairly good condition. If they are to be of value in the big games they must be hannot be put in the line every day. They day-five minutes one day, ten another, heavy man of perhaps fifty years entered back to five the next, and so on, gradually increasing the time as condition improves Big men out of condition have to carry work other than that they get during their short time in the daily practice to bring them down to proper weight. This work should be mainly running, not several miles on a stretch, or even one mile, but short spurts of about fifty yards, followed by walks of about the same distance. rate of speed in the run should not be a man's best, yet it should be much faster than a long distance gait. The walk between the runs gives the muscles a chance to rest, allows the exercise to be kept up longer, thus increasing perspiration and reduction of weight. It also tends to develop speed, which the long, slow run does not, and it is nearer like the work in football, with its sudden rushes and its corresponding rests between. While it is tiring, there is not the danger of sprains, which are always double with heavy men early in the season. As the special object with these men is to get off weight, and as the ma-jority of the young fellows eat from oneit would be well to eat less, not paying so much attention to the quality as the quan-

## THE COCKROACH NUISANCE.

An Ingenious Device for Ridding the House of These Pests.

may rid yourself of them for a time, for each room infected a large tin pan, eign office at St. Petersburg, lasses. Set it where the roaches are most troublesome and lay a bit of lath from the

table or floor to the edge of the pan. The roaches are fond of sweets, and they are excellent for this purpose, and old tin roaches can then climb up and get away. Several women have cleared their houses of roaches in this way. It takes time and patience, but when you are once rid of them you can keep rid by this method.

Almost every one has noticed on some clear night the shooting of a luminous body across some part of the heavens, the path being generally indicated by a light streak. There is probably never a night when there is neither moonlight nor clouds that such a phenomenon may not be seen, but there are not reported by telegraph. Letters of are many persons that have no idea what announcement on such subjects are sent to these shooting stars really are. The real the various powers. stars are off in space at distances so in-conceivably vast that no mind can grasp the billions of miles that separate the nearest ones from our earth. They have no such trains of light, and, however swift may be their flight, from where they are they could not cover the degrees of space on the celestial concave that are covered possibilities forgot to put in the women, by these momentary torches that the general mind considers as flying stars. From the very best information possessed this phenomenon must be attributed to bodies entering the atmosphere. While there is within the controlling energy of the sun a system of spheres known as the planets. cases attending satellites, all of which exhibit a recognized periodicity of move-ment, there are evidently fields made up

of myriads of small bodies that do not come within any kind of telescopic sight and which circulate in zones or orbits around the sun. Some of these zones intersect the elliptic path of the earth's orbit and thus, coming within the terrestrial influence, hurl themselves into the earth's atmosphere. It these bodies encounter when they impact themselves into the atmospheric envelope, which thus serves us as a bomb-proof and that generates the heat that consumes them. There are two periods in every year when the chances are much increased to observe these so-called stars. These periods the United States and France, and I am

International Condolences on the Occasion of a Royal Death.

INFORMED OF THE CZAR'S DECEASE

Announcements of One Nation to Another of Marriages and Deaths.

SOME ODD LETTERS



HE DEATH OF THE czar and the marriage of the czarovitch will necessarily be the occasion of certain communications of announcement, condolence and congratulation between the governments of Russia and the United States. Such letters are always exchanged between the powers

when rulers or members of their immediate families pass away, or when a birth or wedding occurs in a reigning household. If President Cleveland should die, the event would be made the subject of correspondence with the various nations in the world. His marriage and the birth of little Esther were not thus reported, though both of these happenings took place at the White House, because such is not the usage of the United

The Department of State receives about twenty-five of these "ceremonial letters," as they are called, every year. As is shown by their quaint forms of speech, they are a sort of survival of antique diplomatic etiquette. Diplomacy, like religion, does not readily change its established forms, and today its laws embrace ever so many archaic usages which involve an immense expenditure of red tape. The letters described are invariably signed with the actual autograph of the monarch or other head of government. Those of royalties always begin with an assertion of their divine right to

For example, a letter from her British majesty commences: Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, etc., etc., etc." It is only Humbert of Italy who is king "by the grace of God and the will of the nation." The words We, Us, Our and Your are required to be written with capital letters. King Humbert writes: "The Queen and We have received with satisfaction, etc." A recent letter from the King of Corea is in the shape of a large thin book bound in crimson silk and fastened together at the back with

Sorrow in Official Phrase. Before very long a letter announcing the death of the czer will be received at the Department of State in Washington. It

will be signed by his successor and will read as follows: "We, Nicolas, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, of Moscow, Klow, Vladimir, Novgorod, Czar of Casan, Czar of Astrakhan, Czar of Siberia, Czar of the Cherson ese, Czar of Georgia, Lord of Piescow and Grand Duke of Smolensk, Lithuania, Vo-lynia, Podolia and of Finland, Duke of Livonia, of Courland and Semigalle, of Bialostock, Perm, Viatka and other provinces, Lord and Grand Duke of Lower Novgorod, of Czernigo, Polotsk, Rostow, Iaroslaw, Be-lovsersk, Oudor, Obdor and Witepsk, Ruler of all the country of the North, Lord of Ar-menia, Hereditary Prince and Sovereign of the Princes of Oircassia and other Princes of the Highlands, Lord of Turkestan, etc.,

etc., etc. Having thus identified himself fully and satisfactorily, he will go on to say:
"It has seemed good to the All Powerful to chasten our Imperial House with a pro-found grief. Our beloved father, His Majesty Alexander III, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, died on such and such a date after a long and painful illness. In informing You of this sad event, We are persuaded that You will sincerely sympathize with Us for the cruel loss We have sustained. We pray God that He will keep You and the United States of America in His holy keeping."

the President of the United States. It will not be sent directly to Mr. Cleveland, nor, tity. This can be done without loss of strength, and is a great help in reducing. I have seen big men, who might have been of burg to Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian burg to Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian value, played so long each day that they minister in this city. The original docu-were of no use when needed. ment, signed by Nicholas himself, will be in the Russian language, but a copy in French will accompany it. Both of these will be delivered by Prince Cantacuzene to Secretary Gresham.

Mr. Cleveland's Condolence.

This, however, will not be the first official notification of the death of the czar received but back they come as soon as you have Petersburg immediately notified the Deceased to be vigilant. The cockroach hides partment of State by telegraph. Secretary night. It will not come then if there is a questing our diplomatic representative to light in the room, for it detests light. About | convey to the bereaved imperial family assurances of Mr. Cleveland's sympathy. Our minister will write a note to the forsmooth and shining and with high sides. In that the President of the United States has the bottom of this pan put some bits of learned, with profound regret, etc., etc., and cake or pie, or smear the bottom with mo- desires to express to the imperial family his sympathy, and so forth.

The formal letters on the subject are exchanged later. They are absolute formulae, the wording scarcely varying at all. Mr. Cleveland's reply is written at the Department of will run up the lath to the pan, into which they tumble, and are then unable to climb manship resembles copperplate engraving. manship resembles copperplate engraving. up the smooth sides. When you rise in the morning cremate the catch, and keep it up till none are left. Be sure the sides of the pan are perpendicular and deep, for they can climb a short distance. Old lard cans are left for this purpose and old tin. brought back and a copy of it is made. The original letter, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of State, is sealed with the great seal of the United States. It is inclosed, together with the copy, in a second envelope, which is forwarded by the mail to our minister at the foreign capital. The minister is di-rected to transmit the copy to the foreign office at St. Petersburg and to deliver the original to the new emperor "in such fashion as may be most agreeable." As a matter of fact, for the sake of greatest convenience, both copies are placed in the hands of the minister for foreign affairs.

A Royal Baby's Advent.

Births and marriages in reigning families

Perhaps it may be permitted to look so

far ahead as the birth of an heir to the ready described, saying:
"We, Nicolas, etc., with a page of titles, have the pleasure of announcing that her imperial majesty, the Empress of all the Russias, was happily delivered of a son on October 7 last at St. Petersburg. Feel-

ing assured, etc." The President will reply:
"I have received your letter announcing this happy event has afforded to your majesty and your majesty's imperial family. May God have you in His wise keeping. Your good friend, etc."

Ceremonial letters invariably begin with the words, "Great and Good Friend," winding up with the words, "Your Good Friend." Such missives are sent out usually by newly chosen providents of walls.

ly by newly chosen presidents of republics, announcing their election. This is the practice of the republics of South and Central America, and Taxas and Taxas are sent out usually sent to the sent out usually s is these generally very small bodies that make what we popularly call shooting stars, and those we generally see are stragglers disconnected from the main body or in its remote outskirts. It is the friction that replied:
"I have read your letter announcing your election to the high office of president of the republic of France. I cordially recipro-cate the sentiments which you expressed

glad of the opportunity to assure you of my best wishes for your personal pros-perity."

Great Seal of the United States. Every nation writes its ceremonial letters in its own language. The Corean documents in crimson silk, already described, are composed of Chinese characters scattered over many pages in quaint fashion. The mest extraordinary hen tracks are the Pergion, which are so elaborate as to afford an opportunity for decorative effects in chirography, such as are scarcely possible with any other language. Russia, Norway, Sweden, China and Japan furnish copies of their letters in French. Corea sends a copy in English always.

The great seal of the United States for affixing to such letters is not made in wax. It is simply stamped on a circular piece of

others of his race who achieved greatness and leadership, he nevertheless came up through great tribulation to educational and official altitude that must more than repay amking to such letters is not made in wall.

It is simply stamped on a circular piece of paper, so as to form a sort of embossed design. This paper disk is then attached with mucilage so as to hold the flap of the envelope. It is about two and a half inches in diameter. At the Department of State the uterest care is taken to prevent him for the sufferings which darkened so many of his earlier days. Critics of the too-exacting sort may not be pleased at the exultant note that sounds through the vol-ume from title to "finis," but he who reads "with the spirit and with the understand-State the utmost care is taken to prevent anybody from obtaining an impression of the great seal, which would be worth a good deal of money from the point of view of collectors. Most other nations use similar impressions for their seals on communications of this kind. The Persian seal, ing" will see how dark and stormy was the of pride which are reiterated; the victory was of such magnitude that the victor should be pardoned for giving vent to the language of unconfined approbation; an auhowever, is in bronze, with a gold crown. The addresses on envelopes from Turkey are dusted while the ink is wet with bronze tobiography without appearance of self-es-teem would be tame. With Mr. Langston's career during and since the war of the repowder, so as to make the writing look like gold. The seals are commonly pro-tected in transit with a piece of tissue paper, to preserve the design. Siam has the oddest seal, with a white elephant and in the workings of the freedman's bureau, active as to Howard University (especially as to the law department, of which he was the first dean); earnest in attending to his

a pagoda. most recent ceremonial letters received from the queen regent of the kingdom of Pays-Bas are on paper, with a wide margin of black, the lady being in mourning. Pays-Bas is French for Nethlearned and accomplished educator and a Congressman and politician of no mean degree. The volume in which these and many

erlands, of course.

The most remarkable royal signature is that of Emperor William of Germany. It is on a huge scale, thoroughly expressing the spirit of the great I am of the fatherland. The most beautiful chirography appears in the letters from South American republics. Often it is so exquisite that a glass is needed to distinguish the fact that it is not engraving. The English and German writing is comparatively poor and coarse, though very legible.

GREATER NEW YORK.

The Question That the Voters Will Decide This Month. From the New York Herald.

Voters within an area of 317 square miles of territory, including New York and its environs, will record on this coming election day their opinion as to the desirability of uniting in one vast city.

This is all that the vote for or against consolidation signifies. The verdict of the election is not final. It is merely to determine the will of the people. The ballot cast in places other than New York will be takfine public buildings, reminds the traveler of European capitals rather than of an American city." Some of the local statistics en as an expression of the citizens for or against the consolidation of that community with New York. Ballots cast in this city will be taken as an expression for or against the consolidation of the entire ter-

done by the city's savior and best friend, but with these exceptions the book seems to be accurate and up to date. The closing Included within the area of 317 square miles are nearly twenty communities. The number was exactly twenty, excluding Ja-maica Bay, when the municipal consolida-tion inquiry commission was established in publicity that can be given them. "Great cities," says Mr. Conkling, "are the danger points of our national life, and hence 1800. Since then the number has been decreased by the union of Flatbush, Grave-send and New Utrecht with Brooklyn. In 1892 the population of this area was nearly 3,000,000. It is more than that today.

What Greater New York Means. The communities interested, with their area and population, according to the state tics have no place in the choice of munici-

of 1000	- 25	
census of 1892, are:		D
CHI.	Square	Popula-
City or Town.	*****	tion.
New York		1,801,739
Brooklyn	28.99	957,163
Flatbush	. 5.69	12,625
Flatlands	. 12.79	4,234
Gravesend		8,418
New Utrecht	7.96	9,129
Jamaica Bay	. 11.12	
Castleton	. 5.18	17,261
Middletown		11,477
Northfield		9,641
Southfield	. 12.71	6,324
Westfield	. 16.88	8.749
Part of East Chester		4,612
		14. 0.25 (10.00)
Part of Pelham		3,541
West Chester		8,326
Flushing		20,816
Part of Hempstead		17,756
Jamaica	. 33.50	17,654
Jamaica Bay	. 14.51	
Long Island City	. 7.14	35,745
Newtown	. 21.32	19,776
		0.001.000

does not hesitate to make public his ideas on that subject. He is an extreme anti-vac-Totals...... 317.77 2.974.986 Following the assent of the legislature to permit the voters of these communities to record their opinion on consolidation, per-mission was granted to the citizens of Mount Vernon to do the same. And so at the coming election the residents of that pretty little city will vote on their own behalf, whether or not to come into Greater, New York, if that be an accomplished fact.

New York, if that be an accomplished fact.

An Expression of Opinion Wanted. While the popular verdict of November 6 will have no binding effect on the legislature, it will naturally have an important influence on the action of that body. In either event, the legislature will be free to act as it sees fit, but it is scarcely possible it would stand out against the people should they pronounce in favor of Greater New

the communities together, and the legisla-ture should reach a similar conclusion, that ter for the new municipality, protecting the inalienable rights granted under ancient charters. One system of government for all the cities and towns embraced in the consolidation would have to be framed, and a more of the average human being than was vast amount of work would have to be done.

A city of 317 square miles, including five counties, is neither unprecedentedly large nor would its formation be incongruous. Greater London, the London of commerce, has an area included within the metropolitan and city of London police district of 640 square miles, and embraces the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey and Kent. The population of Greater New York would be approximately 3,000,000. London in 1891 had 4.231.431, and Paris today has at least 2,447,957.

Porterhouse and Tenderloin.

A carcass of beef is cut into nineteen pieces. All the pieces and the names are in the dictionary. Look at the list and you will find the names "tenderloin" and "porterhouse"-two names that the inexperienced buyer has always on his lips. The porterhouse is a delusion and a snare in a vast majority of cases. The tenderloin is the thick part of the sirioin after a few round bone steaks have been cut off, and is called the fillet de boeuf. It makes a choice piece for reasting, but if not sold in a lump is cut into sirloin steaks of three grades. The first and second grades are technically

"hip sirioin steak" and "flat bone sirioin steak." These are the steaks that the young housewife pays extra for. There are not over six of each kind in one carcass, so the chances are that she pays her good morey for a third cut, or "round bone siroin," which is in itself a capital steak.

Porterhouse steaks are cut from the small end sirloin steak, and one carcass contains but a few of them. Ingenious butchers un-derstand the knack of cutting the small

at porterhouse prices. ance, with a fine, smooth grain, which is easily noticed. The fat, both outside and through the muscles, presents a clear, straw-colored appearance. The fiesh should be cherry red. When the meat rises quickly after being pressed it may be considered prime. When the dent made by pressing rises slowly or not at all, depend upon it the beef is poor.

of the beef, thus enabling them to sell both

Two Yearly Newspapers.

From the New York Times. What would you think of a yearly newspaper-one that is only printed once through

the twelvemonth? There are at least two such in the world, and there may be more. One is called the Eskimo Bulletin. It is issued every year at Prince of Wales' Cape, Bering Straits, on the arrival at that iso-lated place of the yearly steamer. This brings news from the outer world, and the paper then has something to print besides its local news, that everybody knows, at any rate. The other paper is printed in Paris, and it comes out once a year now, just to preserve its name, The Twentieth Century. Its publishers think that will be a very fine name for a journal when the twentieth century is actually here, and for fear some one will get ahead of them in it they will issue their paper once a year until 1900, and thus be first in the field.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

without being deeply impressed, for in the

and improve them. Few men have made more of the opportunities they found or created than did John M. Langston, and al-though he had less to contend with in his

boyhood days than stood in the pathway of

way, and will not wonder at the expressions

cellion a great many residents of Washing

ton are familiar. He was deeply interested

duties as a member of the District board of

health; an efficient minister to Haiti; a

other things receive mention abounds in

detail often quite minute—evidence, though, of the thoroughness which is one of Mr.

CITY GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Alfred R. Conking, formerly Alderman of the City of New York and Member of the As-sembly of the State of New York. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

With the motto of the People's Municipal League of New York—"Municipal Govern-

ment is Business, Not Politics"-as a text,

Mr. Conkling proceeds to discuss lucidly and forcibly a topic to which more of at-tention is now being directed than has been

the case heretofore. The varied forms of

can cities are uncovered fearlessly and

comparisons are instituted with the cities

of Europe that are more severe than they would have been were the critic a for-eigner. Washington is declared to be in

some respects the best-governed munici-pality, but the un-American form of control

does not seem to be regarded favorably by

Mr. Conkling. He says of the national capital, however, that it, "with its clean and spacious streets, plentiful parks and

quoted are a trifle ancient, and manifest in-

justice is done Alexander R. Shepherd in the reference made to the wonderful work

sentences of the volume deserve all the

municipal government is best worthy of the careful thought of our citizens. Un-

derneath all remedies that may be sug-

gested for the better government of mu-

icipalities is the inculcation of the doctrine

that they must be ruled on sound business principles, and that the questions of policy that divide the best men in national poli-

HOW TO GET WELL AND HOW TO KEEP WELL. A Pamily Physician and Guide to Health. By Thomas A. Bland, M. D., presi-dent of the Eclectic Medical Society of the District of Columbia. Boston: Plymouth Pub-

In which the author makes frank con-

fession that all doctors who are not eclec-

tics are doing violence to themselves and

their patients; that allopaths and homeo-

paths create disease and increase the num-

ber of the afflicted. "The popular systems

of medicine," says Dr. Bland, "are false in

theory and pernicious in practice. They ere

pathological instead of being physiological, disease-producing and not disease-curing.

They are inheritances from an ignorant-and

superstitious past; and they are protected

and kept alive by powerful organizations composed of men (physicians whose selfish interest is promoted by a monopoly of professional privileges and profits." The doctor is opposed to all varieties of monopoly and

ments on those who do not agree with him. Dr. Bland is moderate of language and

manner that misunderstanding is not possi-

up to this time, been historically conspicu-

ous as one who had any particular regard

for the female sex; generally he has been

depicted as decidedly averse to such senti-

mental and passionate amusement as was common in the France of his day, and is

even now popular in more lands than those of the Gaul. M. Masson's revelations com-

pel destruction of the Napoleon hitherto

publicly apparent in him who, for a while, defied the world. There is now a rage for

Napoleonic legends and portraits; Frederic

graphs, by closely examining which we find the weakness that wrought Napoleon's

downfall—a weakness that afflicted mankind long before Samson and Delilah commenced

to be; a weakness that must always exist.

THREE YEARS OF ARCTIC SERVICE. An Ac-

The deeply interesting narrative which

was given to the public by Lieut. Greely

has been opportunely republished in a sec-

face. Arctic exploration has occupied much

of public attention the past few months

experiences in the polar regions. How Franklin and his party suffered before

death brought relief is unknown, but of the

records existing not one has in it so much of horror as is told with thrilling terse-

the volume is likely to be appreciated by

those who have grown to a reading-age

years ago.

closes is very strong.

since the first edition appeared, some eight

NO ENEMY (BUT HIMSELF). By Elbert Hub-bard, author of "Oue Day," "Forbes of Har-vard," &c. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Washington: L. W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.

A study of character. The story of a

in one man. The tragedy with which it

cinationist. Aside from his caustic

lishing Company.

mendation.

corruption that are too common in Ameri-

Langston's prominent characteristics.

FROM THE VIRGINIA PLANTATION TO THE NATIONAL CAPITOL; Or, the First and Only Negro Representative in Congress from the Old Dominion-John Mercer Langston. Illustrated. Hartford, Conn.; American Publishing Company. Washington; E. E. Cooper. It is a Fact That Very It would be impossible for any reasoning Few People Do. being to read Mr. Langston's autobiography

recital of facts is unimpeachable evidence as to the possibilities that are in waiting ARE WE REALLY WISE? for the right kind of a man to come along

DO YOU KNOW YOURSELF?

Nearly Every Man and Woman is America Has a Tendency in One

Dangerous Direction-

What It is.

"All roads lead to Rome." This was true in the time of the Roman empire. Rome was the center of civilization and all roads led to it. But we are living in the time of American civildid in the Roman times. Competition is greater; the strains of life are more intense; social de-mands are more exacting and household and family cares more trying, and from out of it all we find that all the roads of our modern existence less but to one end.

Do you ask what this is? We answer, Bright's disease. This terrible, this subtle, this little usderstood disease is our great modern monster. Many a man supposing himself in perfect health has died suddenly, when it is discovered he was victim to Bright's disease.

a victim to Bright's disease.

Hundreds of women who were in apparent health, but yet who "did not feel quite well," who had weak, nervous, depressed and bearing-down feelings, who longed for life and yet who did not enjoy it, have passed away, and over the grave could be written the words, "Bright's disease."

Many children who have passed through scarlet fever, which left its traces upon the system, who had, perhaps, some inherent traits of weakness, had struggled toward manhood and womanhood, only to die prematurely—of what? Of Bright's disease of the kidneys—nothing else.

It seems that all the roads of disease in modern civilization lead to this one great goal, vis: Bright's disease. It is sad but unfortunately it is true.

Bright's disease. It is seen true.

Do you ask what can be done? Manifestly guard yourself in time. There is no more danger from Bright's disease than there is from a cold if it is kept away from the system by proper care, precaution and forethought. It is true there is only one remedy that has ever been discovered which can prevent it or cure it after it has been contracted, but that remedy will do it promptly and in every case. It is known throughout the civilized world as Warner's Safe Cure. It has accomplished what has never been accomplished before. ized world as Warner's Safe Cure. It has accomplished what has never been accomplished before. It has taken men and women who were weak, run down and debilitated, with strange pains throughout the body, who did not know what alled them, and it has restored them to perfect health and strength. It has taken people who felt that they had heart difficulty, lung trouble or nervous affiliations, but who were in reality on the road to Bright's disease, and has restored them perfectly and completely. It has done this in thousands of cases in the past, and it can do it in every case row.

oses in the past, and it can us it in every cover.

Mr. Edward B. Murphy, president of the United Railway Supply Company, 1215 Filbert street, Philadelphia, was pronounced by three different physicians to be a victim of Bright's disease. This was in the spring of 1891. His friend, Mr. A. L. Grant, insisted upon his trying the great Safe Cure, in which he was a firm believer. What is the result? Mr. Murphy is today a perfectly well man and has been ever since he began using Safe Cure.

If you, reader, are wise you will examine you self and see in what condition you may be at take such care and precaution for the future any wise man or woman should.

Green, author of "The Leavenworth Case,"
"Cynthia Wakeham's Money," "Marked Personal," "The Defence of the Bride," &c.
New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. THE MAIDEN WIDOW. A Novel. By E. D. E. N. Southworth, author of "The Missing Bride," "The Changed Brides," "Ishmael," "The Frince of Darkness," "The Fetal Secret." "Self-Raised," &c. New York: G. W. Dillingham. SCHOONERS THAT BUMP ON THE BAR: An Automatic Tow from "Ships That Pass in the Night." By the author of "The Rock or the Rye," "Society as I Have Foundered It," &c. Mobile: Gossip Printing Company.

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"Harry Joscelyn," "He That Will Not When
He May," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers

Washington: Woodward & Lothrop. HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. For Secondary Schools. By J. Logic Robertson, M. A., First English Master, Edinburgh Ladier College. New York: Harper & Brothers. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop.

LOURDES. By Emile Zola, author of "The Down fail," "The Dream," "Dr. Pascal," "Money, &c. Translated by Ernest A. Vizetelly. Chi cago: P. Tennyson Neely. Washington: Wood ward & Lothrop. THE WIVES OF THE PROPHET. A Novel. B Opic Read, author of "A Kentucky Colonel," "The Colossus," "Len Gansett," "Emmett Bot lore," "A Tennessee Judge," "The Tear in th Cup," &c. Chicago: Laird & Lee. SHOEMAKER'S REST SELECTIONS FOR READ-INGS AND RECTTATIONS. Compiled by Mrs. Loraine Immen. Philadelphia: The Penn Pub-lishing Co. Washington: W. H. Lowdermilk &

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recount of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition of 1881-84 and the Attainment of the Farthest North. By Adolphus W. Greely, Lieutenant U. S. Army, Commanding the Expedition. Il-lustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Washington: Brentano's. THE MAN FROM THE WEST; Or, From the Chapparal to Wall Street. By A Wall Street Man. New York: J. S. Oglivie Publishing Co. THE MEDBA OF EURIPIDES. Translated from the Greek into English Verse. By John Pat-terson, M. A. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co. GRAY ROCKS. A Tale of the Middle-West. By Willis George Emerson. Illustrated by W. R. Goodall. Chicago: Laird & Lee. ond edition, to which the author-now a and there is demand for recital of personal

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MISS HURD: AN ENIGMA. By Anos Katharine | the children to take for lunch.

"Between the Acts," "Forget-me-nots," "A Cloudy Day," "Wanted, a Valet," &c. By R. L. C. Griffith. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. Washington: W. H. Lowdermik & Co.

left after making your pastry, don't put

If you have half a teacupful of pie crust

it in the oven to bake and be thrown away, neither pitch it back into the flour bin to sour and taint the flour. Roll it out very thin, thin as paper, and cut with the biscuit mold. Pick with a fork and bake haif of them in a bread tin. In each of the corners cut five holes with a thimble and bake the same way. Spread with jelly as soon as cool and join the two. It makes a delicious tea tart, and is nice for

LINCOLN'S GRAVE. By Maurice Thompson. Cambridge: Stone & Kimball. Delicious Tea Tarts.

THE RED ROSE OF SAVANNAH. A Novel. By A. S. M. New York: G. W. Dillingham.